

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1899.

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE IN HONGKONG.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Governor's report on the condition and progress of the Colony, that the criminal statistics point to a decrease in crime during the past two years. The number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol, which was 4,600 in 1898, fell to 4,395 in 1899, and 3,627 in 1900. A similar proportionate decline being also apparent in the daily average, the total decrease in both cases being over 20 per cent. This may not be solely due to more exemplary discipline and punishment in prison; but there is no doubt that the result of the regulations and dietary in the Gaol. Formerly, the food was offered a comfortable, but not a healthy, diet. It was a mixture of rice, meat, and vegetables, and it did not mind it with the counterbalancing advantages obtained of excellent lodging, plentiful food, and medical assistance when required. The Gaol was then a place where the prisoners were comfortable and happy, and it was not a place where they were punished. The Governor's report, however, shows that the prisoners are now more comfortable and happy, and it is not a place where they are punished. The Governor's report, however, shows that the prisoners are now more comfortable and happy, and it is not a place where they are punished.

More especially is it necessary to render the Gaol in this Colony a place to be visited rather than a convenient hotel for the gratification of the curiosity of the public. The near vicinity of a populous Chinese province, swarming with criminals, has made it a place of resort for the curious. It is a place where the prisoners are comfortable and happy, and it is not a place where they are punished. The Governor's report, however, shows that the prisoners are now more comfortable and happy, and it is not a place where they are punished.

THE HONGKONG CURRENCY AND BANK NOTE ISSUE.

The returns published monthly in the Government Gazette showing the Bank Note circulation of the Colony are eloquently of the growth of business. The following table gives the figures for last month and for the corresponding month of the previous year:

A single officer in the department who either in name or in fact is an architect, who would call himself so if he were asked. An instance of the failure of the department in this line is the new Central School. The cost has been £120,000, for which figure we will undertake to say that any of the local architects could easily get two much buildings erected, and we are now told that a further considerable sum will be required to make the new water-tight. Included in the cost would also be the sum of \$250,000 which was paid to the Colony by the Government for the old buildings. The first stone of the new school was laid on the 1st of November, and the building is now well advanced. The requirements for which it was designed, water-tight, and does not possess super-excellent architectural beauty, has cost the colony over \$500,000, besides the large sum paid for the ground. It is the colony to suffer the same kind of thing at the hands of officials who are not to be trusted. The old buildings were pulled down, and drawings for the new building were made. Why was the ground cleared before the building was called and everything got ready to commence work? Echo answers, why? The delay which has occurred in the commencement of the work is not due, as we supposed, to an intention to erect the market on the site of the old site. The delay is due to the fact that the building is now well advanced.

There is another matter as to which further explanation would be acceptable. We refer to the item of \$15,000 for drying floors. This means an expenditure of \$1,250 per month as the working expenses of one small Priestman dredger, which is doing nothing half its time and cannot cost anything like this figure to work. There must be something wrong here. Were it not that a similar vote appeared last year, it might have been supposed that a considerable portion of the sum was to be expended on clearing out the harbor, and was to be used for the purpose of drying floors. The sum of \$15,000 was to be used for the purpose of drying floors, and it was to be used for the purpose of drying floors.

Mr. Macleay has initiated his intention of again bringing forward the question of the Crown Agents' Commission, a point which is very desirable should be cleared up. Incidentally, we may say that the fact that there is no official in the Colony who is able to explain fully the principle on which the Crown Agents are remunerated seems of itself to indicate some necessity for the proposed change in the audit system. We believe that the matter has been settled in the past, and that the Crown Agents are remunerated on the basis of the value of the goods they sell.

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large and increasing volume of business with a very inadequate currency. We can picture to ourselves the inconvenience that would be experienced in England if there were no coins between the sovereign and the shilling. It is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong.

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ably young Englishman who would be only glad to come out to a Colony like this and to spend the rest of his life in it. The Hongkong Government is a very convenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong.

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four officers who were not yet appointed. The others in the list are all in the Colony and are being employed now. Although some of them are not employed in the capacities they will be employed in when the reorganization is complete, they are all in the Colony and are being employed now. The Hongkong Government is a very convenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong.

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(b) In the matter of Rent, the Commission find that it has increased from 100 to 150 per cent. for European houses, and 100 per cent. for Chinese houses. The Commission find that the increase in rent has been a very inconvenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong.

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(d) As far as regarding children to England is concerned, the Commission find that the number of children who have been sent to England has been a very inconvenient position in Hongkong. The currency is inadequate, and it is a very inconvenient position in Hongkong.

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НОВЫЙ 18-й, 1930.

portant advantages and an immense field of business. It is regrettable that up to the present no attempt has been made to establish relations on this subject. The summer and the rainy season do not in fact favor the commencement of business, but let us hope that after the first of October, when the weather is more favorable, our merchants will lose no time in making their preparations, so that before long French goods will take their proper place in these markets. I must not, however, conceal from our merchants the competition, well established for years past, which sends goods suited to extensive consumption, the prices of which, notwithstanding the enormous charges they have to bear, are sold at a lower rate than those of our routine, accustomed to see or to buy elsewhere, and such articles bearing such and such marks; it is difficult to induce them to change their habits, but by offering them a superior article at a lower price, much patience, much energy and initiative which characterize our spirit, will overcome these difficulties, which I am sure, you appreciate.

Our friends from Canton, that the river is opened there can be no doubt, although pessimists have questioned it, at goods arriving by this route will be able not only to supply this province, but also parts of the provinces of the interior. The probability is a time of hypothesis; accomplished facts are the best proof. Since the opening of the Canton-house goods arriving by the Tchangkin route have not under transit passed only to the hand of the French, but also to the hands of the Chinese, as I told K. Weichow, where they lay down cheaper than elsewhere following the route through Szechuen by Hankow or from Canton by Po-an. Native goods

But confidence is most essential now
That we are made, by heaven, man and

ceptual, and the native merchants are anxious to do business. It is now for private enterprise, for the national trade, to avail of these large openings. The new funds are, however, not so plentiful as the new funds are, and above all that they will not allow themselves to be forestalled by foreigners.

JAPAN, AND CHINA COMPARED.

PEKING, 18th November.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell, one of the Secretaries of the American Presbyterian Church Mission, was on a visit to Peking. He has already visited Japan and Korea. A meeting of the Missionary Association of the American Board of Christian Missions was held at the residence of Dr. Martin, at which Dr. Mitchell gave an address on "Japan and Korea." The lecturer spoke of the state of education in Japan with three classes of scholars in the schools, the first of the Christianized Christians; of the adoption by Japan of Western civilisation, which adoption, he believed, in spite of some odds would be permanent. He contrasted the state of the country in the past with the present in China, and held up Japan as an object lesson to China from which the latter country was bound to receive advantage. He then went into a long and philosophical and interesting discussion of the charge of Buddhism as a characteristic of the people, which he contradicted, explaining how Japan, although she had for so long sought to obtain all sorts of knowledge from the West was obliged for the sake of her independence to refuse to adopt an exclusive policy during two centuries and a half. The lecturer, who was listened to with marked attention, added that on

" And I, in apprehension of my fate,
" Defied the just decrees that are fulfil

good physique was at the bottom of intellectual ability. Dr. Blodgett believed in the stability of Japan's onward progress and in the usefulness she was teaching China. He saw Denry as a man whose mind was too far-reaching for advancement in her criminal reports, and praising the ability of the despatches which flew to the Ministers) received from the Luncuyama, which would compare well with those of the Western Foreign Office. The speaker read the despatch of the Yamen in reply to the document forwarded by the Foreign Representatives, calling upon the Ministry to take steps to prevent the spread and distribution of such a book as the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines" in this province and at Sochow. The Yamen has given orders to the provincial authorities to investigate the matter and report back. The speaker then asked questions. The Yamen despatch details what steps were taken on a previous occasion when the "Death Blow" first appeared in Shantung. A vote of thanks was passed to Col. Denton. At the next speaker called upon; referred to the present condition of Japan in regard to Treaty Revision, and the appointment of foreign judges, which he thought was extraneous to the subject under discussion. He said that he was taking away with him the other and as betraying a want of confidence. He thought Japan should at least have an opportunity of trying the administration of her code, or at any rate of having it tried by her own people. It would be quite sufficient. He spoke of the increased vigour evidenced by the Buddhist priesthood and of the work of Col. Olcott in Japan. He referred to the physique of the Japanese, who were taller than all the Europeans travellers, as compared with the stably ornaments of South Asia, and then combated at some

more powerful in the lower than in the upper register, but at all times thoroughly in command. His performance on Saturday was greeted with a standing ovation.

by the Catholic missionaries, and had frightened these people into an exclusive policy; that in ancient and more modern times not only had all the surrounding nations the freest intercourse, but even among themselves they had the freest freedom of trade; In conclusion he spoke strongly against the idea that Japanese progress had been or was in any sense an objection from which the Chinese had profited. He said that the Japanese of recent generations had been the cause of a new era of civilization. The Chinese held the Japanese in profound contempt and the official classes were not willing to learn anything from them; but that indeed the contrary effect was produced, and that the Japanese progress and the Japanese progress was held up to them for their pattern and encouragement. He concluded by quoting the celebrated language of the Grand Secretary of Wen Hsiang-tai, that when China was at the height of her glory, she was the nation which would swallow the world. Dr. Martin stood in the main with the remarks of the last speaker, but thought the element of fear of the Japanese had been left out. He said that the Japanese had been employed by the Chinese to designate the Japanese, meaning dwarfs. In education, boring artisans' walls, and in extracting copper from the Yunnan mines, he said that the Chinese had been employed by the Chinese. The Chairman, Mr. Green, spoke of his experiences of the people of Japan among whom he had lived and laboured for some time. He spoke of their foolishness of action, and of their narrowness of vision, and that every now and then they wanted a "kick up" but at the same time, back to the same point, and so went on. Dr. Mitchell suggested for discussion the relations of Korea and China, and Mr. Green said that he had been in Korea from 1887 to 1890, and that he believed that the peace and

alone, were well rendered and given
tune and time. Mention must also
be made of Jammert's singing of

showed his sympathy for missionaries, and would not grudge them comfortable houses. The heads of the missionaries was a question of primary importance. Dr. Mitchell preached on Sunday evening at the usual service and has now proceeded to the Great Wall.—N. C. Daily News correspondent.

TONGQUIN.

According to the *Courrier d'Haiphong* the following five steamers will run between Hongkong and Haiphong during the rice season, namely, the *Doris*, *Argo*, *Soochow*, *Presito*, and *Treskow*, all assigned to the Yang-tai line.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* says the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andr  *, which is being placed on the Hongkong-Haiphong line, is going to make trial of Ansonm and Tongquin coal. She was expected to leave Haiphong on the 17th inst. and was to burn nothing but Tonquin coal on her run up. Subsequently trials will be made with Hongay and Kobas coal. The *Andr  * de Tonkin has taken a long account of trials made with Kobas coal on river steamers, which prove it is such that the steamer obtained with that coal taken from only six metres below the surface are equal to those obtained from Australian and Japan coals. If this be so the coal mining industry of Tongquin ought to have a brilliant future before it.

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 19th December, 1889, at Noon,

the Godowns of Messrs. SWAN & SON,

Geige Street,

ONE CHEST PERSIAN OPIUM,

(See Steamship Notice).

(More or less, according to the Water)

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

Weekend Dollars weighed at 7.17. All

with all faults and errors of description, the

Purchaser's risk on the day of the sale.

H. N. MODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1889.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents, with approval of the Consulting Engineer, will on the 1st January, 1890, Interest & Warabundances be paid to the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI STEAM CORPORATION, the same being at the R

of
Office,
period,
the

MOGUL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "SIKH"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
NANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on the next steamer unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.

No claims will be admitted after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rat.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd inst.

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No fire insurance has been effected.
ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"PEKING."
Captain F. Schults, will be despatched for
above Port TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.
M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
S. J. SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMO." Captain Pocock, will be despatched for
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst.
at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND
 YOKOHAMA.
 THE British Steamer
 "BENALDER,"
 Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above
 on MONDAY, the 23rd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th December, 1889.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rate for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)
TIME Company's Steamship
 "TELAMON,"
 Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on **WEDNESDAY**, the 25th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 18th December, 1888. 12

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING

THE British Steamship
"BATAVIA."
2553 Tons Register, Williamson, Command-
er, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via KORE and YOKOHAMA, on THUR-
SDAY, the 8th January, 1890, at NOON.
To be followed by the S. S. "ABYSSINIA"
on 6th February, and S. S. "PARTHIA,"
the 6th March.

Steamers from Shanghai and Jappa Port
and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Point
by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST
STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Adant
lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria.	(Mex.) \$210.00.
To Montreal, New York, &c.....	290.00.
To Liverpool.	325.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

On the 8th January.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1889.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.
THIS Company is now prepared to Supply
Best Quality PORTLAND CEMENT
J. FOREMAN,
Secretary,
62, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. 252

THE



NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.

THE "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damage and/or shortage, not later than the 27th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1889. 15093

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000
INVESTED FUNDS upwards of £2,000,000
ANNUAL NET INCOME £150,000

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE and MARINE RISKS at current rates.

STOUTERFORTH & HIRST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. 12630

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at current rates.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. 1232

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. 1902

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1889. 1413

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1887. 759

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £400,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000
CLAIMS PAID £710,000
BONUSES PAID £40,000
RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

J. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1889. 733

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. 1163

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. 114

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. 1163

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUN SIN SANG, Esq., Chairman.
FAN HUI, Esq., Vice Chairman.
CHAI LIT CHOT, Esq., J. W. CHOW, Esq., J. W. CHOW, Esq., J. W. CHOW, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Shareholders of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. 115

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underwritten are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at current rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. 115

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Bank Shares Certificates, viz: No. B. 2071—245/65, 424/52, 2124/53, 14389/52, 230 Shares 51892/712.

in the name of L. MENDEL, No. B. 2098—3250/3289, 10 Shares 51892/712.

in the name of W. D. BENSON, No. B. 2124—3250/3289, 10 Shares 51892/712.

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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be found, orders for repairs if necessary, should be sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, which will be forwarded to the necessary authorities, and immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. 128

D. GILLIES, SECRETARY.

DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS,
DEFIANCE, OHIO, U.S.A.
Largest, Cheapest, and Best of
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

For Ship, Boat, Wheel, Wagon and Carriage Machinery, Mill, Saw, Planer, Shaper, Lathe, and all other kinds of Machinery, complete and perfect in every detail. Also, a full stock of tools and materials. Estimates free for all kinds of electrical work. For particulars, apply to J. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, 19th March, 1889. 733

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

The Telephone Exchange is now in working order.

Subscription, \$80 per annum.

Electric Material on sale at hire.

Electricity supplied at low rates.

Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Estimates free for all kinds of electrical work.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained the

RELIABLE REMEDY ever discovered for the

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and Bowel Disorders, and all other ailments of the

System dependent upon the Deficiency of the

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Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne is a

purely vegetable preparation, and is

entirely free from any harmful or

injurious ingredients.

It is the only remedy of the kind

which has been proved to be

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TO BE LET.

HOUSE No. 3, "SMITH'S VILLAS,"
situated at "SPRING GARDEN," 2 FLOORS
ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-
house, excellent view.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. 1287

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QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, opposite "ASTOR"
as a "SAINTS" SPANISH HOUSE with
2 ROOMS each in a Commodious House with
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of 2 ROOMS each in a Commodious House with

Rent: Ground Floor \$10. First Floor \$20.
Apply to J. B. PRYNE,
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Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates. In First-class Godowns. STEAMER CARGOES
discharged on favourable terms.

Apply to MEYER & Co.,
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No. 13, Praya Central.

Apply to STOUTERFORTH & HIRST,
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A COMFORTABLE BED ROOM (UN-
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Three minutes walk from Clock Tower. Rent
\$30 per month.

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1889. 12476

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Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1889. 121

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STREET.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
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